FATHERLAND TOPICS

Germany Proud of the Showing She Made at the World's Fair.

Echoes of the Gambling Scandals-The "Blue Man" Puzzling Scientists-New Financial Scheme.

(Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 4.-The close of the world's fair at Chicago has been made the occasion for a number of articles in the German press referring to the satisfaction of the German exhibitors at the manner in which the affair was managed. That the German section was a complete success and fully justified the expectations of the managers is everywhere admitted, and it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that it will have immense influence over German-American commercial relations in the future. The Reichsanzeiger to-night prints prominently a cordial dispatch from the general director of the fair to the German commissioner. This dispatch was sent on the closing day of the fair, and says that although a tragic occurrence has thrown a shadow over the close of the proceedings, German participation in the exhibition has caused the liveliest satisfaction, and the general director will always be grateful to the German empire and its august ruler for the exhibits made by Germany.

There was a large gathering this morning at the Potsdam barracks to witness the recruits of the Potsdam garrison take the oath of allegiance in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, who were accompanied by their three oldest sons. The function was purely a formal one, Emperor William abstaining from making any significant remarks upon the duty of soldiers as he indulged in upon a memorable occasion. After leaving the parade ground Emperor William and his staff proceeded to the club of the officers of the First Regiment of foot guards, where the Emperor and his party were entertained at lunch.

THE GAMBLING SCANDALS. The Hanover gambling trials have been the sensation of the week; the heavy sentences met with universal approval. In military circles something approaching to exultation is felt at the fact that justice has at length been meted out to the socalled "human vultures" who have victimized an immense number of young and aristocratic officers, who preferred to suffer in silence rather than have the names of their families dragged before the public gaze. The press comments upon the trial are especially severe, and demand a purification of the army from all those who are suspected of being implicated in the scandals. The ultra-conservative Kruz Zeitung suggests that all the officers who have been compromised in the gambling scandals should be cashiered. The National Zeitung proposes that gambling be considered dishonorable and as entailing dis-

missal from the army. One of the results of the trial, according to the Cologne Gazette, will be a probably heavy increase in the tax on talvisator betting. This system is tolerated by the government with the view of dismissing gambling by taxing gambling transactions, but, instead of diminishing betting, the receipts of the agencies show that the vice is thriving enormously under the shadow of the law. The authorities of Berlin are now considering the advisability of increasing this tax by 1 per cent. The sequel to another army scandal, embracing charges of brutality to private soldiers, is the cashiering of Lieutenant Schragmuller, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of infantry, stationed at Dusseldorf. The

Lieutenant has just served two months in prison for the brutal manner in which he treated young Westphalian teachers, who did not complain until their six weeks' training was finished, when, collectively, they complained to the commander of the army corps they were attached to, warning him that if he did not attend to the matter they would submit the case to the civil courts. The result was that a military inquiry was ordered, and Lieutenant Schragmuller was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and this has been followed by cashiering him from the army. Emperor William has bestowed the Order

Kruger, of the Transvaal, or South Afri-The United States minister to Russia, the Hon. A. D. White, after passing a couple of days in this city, and visiting his family at Dresden, has returned to St. Pe-

of the Red Eagle upon President Paul

At the instance of the Prince Regent of Bavaria the Royal Opera House of Munich has offered a prize of 8,000 marks for a new German opera, the conditions of competition for the prize being that the composers must be Germans or Austrians, and that they must choose subjects of their own, and it is presumed the subjects must be either German or Austrian. The leading German and Austrian theater managers are to form a committee which will pass upon the merits of the operas submitted in competition for the Munich prize.

Lembach, the famous portrait painter, who is residing at Munich, has been robbed of a hundred sketches made for portraits, and including sketches of the leading personages of Germany. Among the sketches stolen are thirty made of Prince Bismarck. The thief is a Bohemian and was formerly employed by Herr Lembach. He has been

THE "BLUE MAN" ABROAD. Scientific circles in this city and elsewhere throughout Germany, are interested in the exhibition of the so-called "blue man," who has attracted thousands of visitors for some time past. Curlosity to see the "blue man" has now reached such a pitch that Professor Virchow and Privy Councilor Lewin made a scientific examination of this interesting freak to-day with the result that they have failed to explain the cause of the man's blueness, and have decided to make a further and clear examination of the subject.

A citizen of Berlin recently bequeathed a

million and a half marks to the city in or-

der to found a foundling hospital. Two

heirs of Schmidt have made a futile contest of the will, and it is now announced that the Emperor has sanctioned the city's acceptance of the money, requesting that the building to be erected be known as and conducted as a children's hospital and not merely as a hospital for foundlings. The Cologne Gazette announces that Don Antonio, the husband of Princess Eulalia. who recently received permission to take part in the campaign at Melilla against the Mcors, left Paris to-day for Madrid, in order to pay his respects to the Queen Regent before leaving for Morocco. The Bavarian Diet at Munich this afterneon discussed a motion to abolish the Bavarian legations at St. Petersburg and at Paris. Premier Craisham declared that it was impossible for him to advise the regent to sanction the abolition of such an important prerogative of the crown. A debate on Germany's position in Europe followed, during which Deputy Ratzinger declared that but for the war on the German people in 1866 the policy of blood pursued in 1870 might have been avoided, and in place of the present limited Germany, an empire comprising all the German races might have been created, with the Danube remaining a German river. In reply the Premier said that Germany's position, as

now allied to Austria, was better than at

any time since the union of the German

The hereditary prince of Saxe-Meiningen has been appointed to command of the Twenty-second Division of the army. The correspondent received from the Finance Minister to-night the copy of a bill embodying the new financial scheme of the empire, and which will now be submitted to the Bundezrath. The bill provides that the federal contributions to the imperial treasury, apart from the special sums payable by the individual states shall be limited each year to a sum at least 40,000,000 marks below the total payments to the states out of the imperial revenue from customs and from tobacco, stamps, excise and spirit duties. If the difference between federal contributions and the payments to the states exceeds that amount in any year the empire will retain such surplus and the payments on account of customs on tobacco tax will be correspondingly reduced. If the balance is the other way a corresponding amount of federal contributions will be remitted. Any surplus in the imperial budget which may remain after a balance has been struck will be paid into a special rund which will be used for meeting deficits in subsequent years. Should this equalization fund amount to 40,000,000 marks further amounts will be devoted to the redemption of the imperial debt. The fund will be managed by the imperial Chancellor, and a report in regard to the fund will be submitted to the Reichstag and Bundezrath early. In the event of a def- | President Harrison appointed to office Presicit in the ordinary imperial budget the ident Cleveland has certainly appointed a taxes on articles of consumption may be dozen-but the voice of the professional "reincreased. A special law, however, will be former" is heard no longer in indignant required to determine which taxes shall be | protests against "subsidizing the press." increased and the amount and duration

Terrible Climax of the Border Drama. Buffalo Express.

thereof.

"I've seen a good many funny snaps in the way of plays and play actors in my | caso limited

time," said the advance agent, "but one I struck out in Milwaukee the other day was by far the best of anything I have been up against. It was in one of the museums there. The museum has a stock company in its theater, and its great specialty is border drama. Every week they give a new drama of the wild and woolly West.

"This play that I saw was a blood-curdler of that character, and at the time I arrived at the theater the stage was pitch dark and two men were fighting a duel I could hear the knives clash together and hear the men stumble around the stage, but I could but faintly distinguish the forms of the actors. After awhile there was a thump on the floor, and the villain (I knew it was the villain by his accent) hissed: 'Ah, ha, Rudolph Tegherington, I have you now, and no one nigh to see me

"Then the drummer hit the brass drum a belt and the calcium man turned on the light, and away up on the top of a rocky pass a woman (the heroine) was seen standing. 'Coward!' she shouted, 'me and heaven

WHY WINTER COMES. Astronomy Explains a Problem Connected with the Seasons.

Baltimore Sun. Like the coming of spring, the approach of winter is continuous, but far from uniform. A few days of cold weather are succeeded by a week or more of warm, the first frost is followed by an Indian summer, but gradually and surely the cold periods last longer and the warm ones are shorter until winter is fairly upon us, and even then the "steady frost" is often broken by periods of much milder weather. The phenomenon is very much like that of the rising or falling tide on a low sea beach. The general level of the sea is constantly rising during flood tide and constantly falling during the ebb, but the waves which mark its progress on the shore are far from uniform either in the height to which they send their foam or the force with which they break. A great wave rushes in and carries the water limit high on the beach, a second follows, but falls far short of the first one's mark, a third produces scarcely any advance on the second, but the fourth sweeps away the first one's mark and shows the steady rise of the general level of the water.

Moreover, the effect is not uniform at all points. As one looks down the coast he sees the high-water mark of the various waves intersecting each other without apparent reason. At this point the wave which we may call the first has made its mark, but a few steps away the third has far outstripped either the first or the second in its advance on the shore. A little further on a puddle of foamy water shows that some wave anterior to the first has reached an even higher altitude than any the later ones have been able to reach Yet every one knows that the surface level of the whole great expanse of sea must have been raised uniformly, and that the markings on the shore are due to what are justly called adventitious circumstances which have no direct relation with the gen-

eral rise of the tides. It is not altogether surprising that the variations in the weather should find a parallel in the variations in the progress of the tides on the shore. Both are results of astronomical phenomena, and both are very liable to interference and deviation by large variety of causes, many apparently trivial in themselves, yet potent enough to produce grave effects. It is this constant interference with the uniform effect of the greater causes which renders weather prognostications so uncertain, and which confounds the most subtle observers on the subject of the weather.

The great general cause of the change in temperature from heat to cold is very well known. It is the position of the sun in its relation to the position of the surface of the earth under consideration. The great modifier of this cause is equally well known. It is the power of the earth to absorb and retain heat for a longer or shorter period and to radiate from that heat when the external supply is reduced. Thus the hottest days are not those on which the sun is most nearly vertical over any point, but many days or weeks later, the heat already absorbed adding to the fervency of the sun's rays, although these have already begun to lose a small amount of their heat-producing power. The sun reaches its furthest apparent north about June 22, but it is not usually until the first or second week of July that the thermometer

records its highest point. But apart from this there are a host of other circumstances-some local, some general-which modify the amount of heat received by the earth. In spite of numerous assertions to the contrary, it is in no wise probable that the amount of heat received by the earth from the sun is ever altered to any appreciable extent, sun spots or no sun spots. But clouds in the atmosphere of the earth have a very marked effect in modifying temperature, and as these are themselves the product of the sun's heat and of air currents generated by the same, as they are dissipated by great elevationsas when they encounter mountain rangesor by great earth radiation-as when they are forced to cross wide arid stretches-the attempt to reduce to a scientific basis the phenomena of the weather would seem al-

most hopeless. The rotation of the earth, deflecting the great air currents through simple friction of the earth's surface, gives a general trend to the course of these currents, but this also is liable to innumerable modifications, due to inequalities of surface and the relative height of air currents. Newton has wisely said that more causes for natural things are not to be assigned than are both necessary and sufficient to explain the phenomenon, and it is useless, therefore, to speculate on other and more obscure causes until these have been thoroughly studied.

The weather is uncertain. Some of the causes of its uncertainty are known, many are unknown, but proceeding slowly but surely from the known to the unknown, it be hoped that the mind of man will be able to grasp in time all the conditions which enter into the causation of our fickle American weather and give a firm foundation for the still young science of meteor-

Greatest Yield of Cultivated Plants at

MAXIMUM OF FRUCTIFICATION.

the Northern Limit of Growth. S. A. Thompson, in Review of Reviews. In the great Northwest, the region of vigorous winters, cold, moist springs and dry but intense summers, the undue luxuri-

ance of stem and follage is checked in the earlier stages of growth, greatly to the advantage of the fruit and seed. This vigor given to vegetation in cold climates by the rapid increase and prolonged action of summer heat has been well formulated by Dr. Samuel Ferry in an article on "The Accli-mating Principle of Piants," published many years ago in the American Journal of Geology. He states as a universal fact that the cultivated plants yield the greatest product near the northernmost limit at which they can be grown. His illustrations include nearly every plant known to com-merce and used either for food or clothing. Cotton is a tropical plant, but yields the best staple in the temperate latitudes. In the rich lands of the middle States corn will often produce fifty or sixty bushels to the acre, but in New York and New England agricultural societies have awarded prizes for yields of 125 bushels to the acre The Irish potato comes to full perfection only in northern latitudes or cool, moist insular situations, as in Ireland. In the south the sun forces the potato on to fructification before the roots have had time to attain the proper qualities for nourishment. As a further illustration Consul Taylor cites the fact that in Iowa, near the southern border of the spring wheat region, seldom more than two well-formed grains are found in each cluster or fascicle forming the row; in northern Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba three grains become habitual, while in wheat from Prince Albert, on the Saskatchewan, and Fort Vermillion, on the Peace river, each cluster is made up of five well-formed grains.

Quite True.

Detroit Free Press. The paintings on the walls never cost less than \$10,000, but the love of the sweet girl in the green silk was not less intense than it would be if they were only advertising chromos. She had repeatedly assured the scion of a

noble family, who sat beside her, that she would always feel the same way, and now the conversation had drifted to general "Of course," he was saying, thoughtfully, "we do not learn our most valuable lessons

Without a moment's hesitation she made 'Well," she rejoined, positively, "I should say not. Why papa-Involuntarily her eyes turned toward the portrait of a man with a large neck just above the mantel. -"didn't learn how to make butterine di-

Editors in Clover.

rect from the hog until long after he went

As the evening waned they discussed many

Boston Journal.

into business for himself.

Another newspaper man has been "muzzled"-this time by appointment to the San Domingo consulate. For every editor that

On the Fast Train.

Philadelphia Press. There is such a thing known in legal circles as "railroading" a criminal. Prendergast ought to be put on the legal Chi-

MACKEY KICKED OUT

Another Change in the E. & T. H. That Was a Surprise.

Standard Oil Interest Elects One of Its Own Men as General Manager-Other Railroad News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 4.-There is a restless feeling among the officers in the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad. A new deal has been made that is detrimental to Mackey interests. A month ago Mr. Mackey again assumed control of the property, and was also put in charge of the financial branch. Yesterday afternoon the directors elected T. B. Wheeler, a Standardoil man, chairman of the board of directors and finance committee. A. C. Bartow was chosen vice president, in place of E. P. Huston, of Evansville, and also made general manager, and will have full charge of the operations of the physical and financial departments of the E. & T. H. road, which will be divorced in every department from the Peoria and Louisville roads. This action is said to be the result of a continuation of the Mackey-Grammer fight which has been waged so hot this year. First one faction has been in control and then the other. Secretary and Treasurer Lewis, of the various Mackey lines, has been ordered to New York to submit a financial statement to the Evansville & Terre Haute directors. The belief here is that it will not be long before the Evansville & Terre Haute and Chicago & Eastern Illinois will be under one management. Things are pointing that way now. When Mr. Mackey was in control of the Evansville & Terre Haute the relations of the two lines were very much strained. It is related that Mr. Porter, of the C. & E. I., had declared that with Mackey president of the E. & T. H. he would parallel the latter's line to Evans-

ville; hence the change. Still Looks Squally. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.-Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, returned, to-day, after trying in Omaha and St. Paul to remedy the existing condition of affairs in passenger circles. His efforts were entirely fruitless. Everybody claimed to be innocent of evil intentions, but everybody wants the other fellow to take the first action. The Western Passenger Association committee appointed to deal with the Union Pacific on immigrant business was in session the greater portion of the afternoon. Nothing definite was arranged and the matter will probably go over to the regular association meeting on Tuesday of next week. It will, probably, at that time, be referred to the general managers for settlement. As the thing now stands, the association is in danger. With the Union Pacific making war, the Atchison was compelled to look after its heaviest interest in transmissouri territory; with the Atchison out, the Alton will go and there is no tell-

ing where the exodus would end. Old Rates to Be Restored. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.-Chicago and Ohio river roads will, at midnight to-morrow, out in the passenger rates which prevailed prior to the first world's fair reduction. The rate between Louisville and Chicago will be \$7 and Indianapolis and Chicago, \$4.50.

Don't Want a Receiver. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.-At a conference of the attorneys interested, to-day, it was decided to withdraw the motion asking for a co-receiver for the bondholders for the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich-

Big Four Strike Off.

igan railroad.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 4.-The striking Big Four boiler makers in Urbana, who have been out for several weeks, have declared the strike off, and will return to work Monday.

BISMARCK ON AMERICA.

The Ex-Chancellor Tells What Is Our Greatest Strength.

November Century. Bismarck, in talking about America, said: "The security and strength of your country lie in the fact that the American race is a mixed one-a 'Sammelvolk.' History has never made a great people in any other way. Look at France. It was the invasions from Italy and the north that gave her bone and sinew. Spain was strongest because she sucked in Iberian blood. And England, what made her so great? Not the invasion of the Anglo-Saxons only, but the fact that there they joined hands with the Normans. A people may be comfortable and prosperous without an influx of foreign blood, but it will cease to be capable of great things whenever that ceases." Continuing, he said: "The Americans, to my mind, have overdone the Columbus worship. The Norwegians were the first discoverers and settlers of America. Columbus was a map and chart maker, and, before setting out on his own voyage, had positive proof of the existence of other continents. And it would have been far better for America and her early history had the settlement continued to be by Norwegians and other hardy tribes from the north. The Spaniards made a bad beginning in America.' Some one suggested that they did less

American gold did to Spain; that the history of church and state in the days of Philip II, and the subjugation of the Netherlands showed what a terrible power for evil there had been in the great piles of gold grought over from the new world. Bismarck touched upon the church history of many lands with great vigor and in the cold-steel light of the ultra-Protestant spirit of north Germany. First it was Luther and then Cromwell who seemed to be before me. Carlyle once said: "Indeed, he is the nearest approach to a Cromwell that is possible in our degenerate times." Bismarck then poured forth memories of the ultramontane contests in which Prussia asserted her state rights, and in which the Roman Catholics were torn between loyalty to country and all-suffering loyalty to

JANAUSCHEK'S TEMPER.

Case When Her Manager Threatened to Carry Her from Her Warm Bed.

New York Press. The graceful gray mustache of Manager Edward Taylor is waxed at the ends, but his face is white and set. Once he was known to be a jovial and genial character, but since he has joined the forces of Hoyt & Thomas with "A Temperance Town" he has tried to live up to the part of a rigid and abstenious moralist. He made his reputation as being the only man who could manage Mme. Janauschek. That woman of genius was, like most of her sort, eccentric to a degree. One night, in the coal regions, the company was billed for a week of one night stands and Janauschek's testy temper had been severly tried. It was necessary to leave at 6 o'clock in the morning to make a train for Chicago, where the company opened on Sunday night. At 5 o'clock in the morning Mr. Taylor pounded upon the door of the tragedy queen's room and suggested that it was time to get up and get out. The lady awoke in a fury, and shouted -through the door-that she did not propose to travel on that train. Mr. Taylor was a man of few words and great resources. He said, from outside the door: "Madame, you are under contract with me to give a series of performances, and you are booked to play to-night. Unless you report at the breakfast room in twenty minutes I will get out a warrant for your arrest, and with the aid of a couple of deputy sheriffs I shall carry you to the train in blankets."

Mme. Janauschek was on time at the railway station, and subsequently expressed the opinion that Mr. Taylor was the most business like gentleman she had ever met.

WHAT IS SEIGNIORAGE? The Term as Used and What It

Really Means.

Boston Advertiser. When an individual brings to a government mint a quantity of one of the precious metals to be coined on his private account he will receive a weight of coins equal the weight of pure metal brought, less the percentage deducted as compensation to the government for its services and incidental expenses of coinage and plus the weight of the alloy. At the present time the United States government makes no charge for coining gold, and does not receive silver, copper or nickel for coinage on private account. Therefore, the term seigniorage is not strictly applicable to any transaction that takes place in connection with federal

However, as used in current discussions of the silver question the term is taken to mean the nominal profit made by the government on its purchases of silver and the coinage of the same. To illustrate: The present market price of silver is almost exactly 70 cents an ounce, while its "coinage value" is precisely \$1.29 an ounce, so that | have had gray hair.

on every ounce of silver bought and coined there is an apparent profit of 59 cents. When it is proposed to coin the seignior-age silver now in the treasury the meaning of the proposition is that all the silver bullion purchased under the act of July, 1890, commonly called the Sherman act, not already coined and over and above the amount that would be needed to furnish standard silver dollars to match each dollar represented by treasury notes issued under that law, shall be coined into standard dollars.

CAREER OF A CRANK.

Transformation of a Level-Headed Man Into a Monomaniac.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. "It is the easiest thing in the world to become a crank," said a well-known Pittsburg attorney to a reporter last night. "I know a perfectly level-headed business man here who started with a five-dollar bill and in four years would have killed an army to get \$200,000 which he said was his by right, but which existed only in his own warped imagination. If he had the means now he would search out the people who have kept that money from him and it would go mighty hard with them, for he is cranky enough to weep for the moon. This is how it began, for I saw the first sprouting of the disease, watched it grow, but was powerless to check it.

"Five or six years ago, in the fall, he

bought a lottery ticket issued by some

small southern republic. The prize was a big one and occasionally in the interval between the purchase of the ticket and the drawing my friend would chuckle at the fun he would have if he got anything out of it. He did not, but what was worse than if he had, his number was only one figure off a big prize. He tried again, of course, and, strange as it may seem, he appeared to figure on success in his second attempt because of his proximity to luck in the first instance. He now began to definitely, but still laughingly, say what he would purchase, where he would go and how he would spend the money if he got it. But it did not come. With surprising perseverance he put up another \$5 for a ticket, arguing that as the day of the drawing was his birthday he was bound to get something this time. He showed me gems alas, were still in a store window. a large proportion of the ladies dressed upon There were dresses and clothing, jewelry and nick-nacks of all kinds that he had his prize. He still smiled apologetically as he pointed out these things to me as if excusing himself for being so foolish. But gradually he got these ideas in his head and lived only in a land of dreams, dreams that would be real, however, when he got that money. But his 'colossal luck,' as he fondly termed it, was always against him and the dreams remained impalpable. He never gave up sending money regularly and began to get tackturn and sour when the subject was lightly referred to by me. His belief in his luck grew fanatical almost and his business began to fall off as he went further and further to the land of dreams. He avoided the subject when it was broached to him, but sometimes re-ferred to it himself. The diamonds were his now, only he was waiting until he got the money. It was certain to come next time, and then that cloak and that vase were his. What a time he would have when he went home. He knew just the house he would buy if his sweetheart liked it too. It was strange these people who ran the business did not see that his number ought to win. His 'colossal luck' would pull him through, though, in spite of all. Oh, yes, he would let them see how to do it when he got the money. He would make a "Over two years were required to get the

victim to this stage and then his rapid descent began. Once over the brow of the hill the rest was easy. He was still keen enough at business when he would attend to it, but the cobwebs of a delusi e fortune clogged up his brain. On all other subjects he was sane enough. Shortly after this he gave me a fright I shall never forget. He and a party of us were sitting in the vestibule of a hotel chatting after dinner. There was nothing but politics in the conversation when suddenly the crank laughed in the most inopportune and to me (who knew him) blood curdling fashion. He was thinking of that fortune and the company he was with was farthest from his thoughts. Soon afterward he began to make complaints to friends in confidence. He was badly treated. People were scheming to keep him out of money. But he knew them and he would get even some day. Several of his friends believed him, sympathized with him and fed the fire that was burning away his brain. Latterly he complained to the police. Men were watching him he said. They were scheming to get him out of the way for a fortune was his by right. The police saw what was the matter at once and got him quieted and on to other topics. He was tolerably well connected or he might have been confined at this stage. Now his business is ruined and he ekes out a livelihood until such time as he can get that lottery prize. Occasionally he still sends money for a ticket when he has enough to spare. But he is too sour to do much of that even. He has paid enough he thinks and the prize

"If by any chance the fancy got into his thrawn mind he might shoot the jeweler in whose store he first fancied those diamonds. The lottery officials and the police are bitter enemies of his, who have defrauded him he thinks. It would go hard with them, too, if his crankiness took that trend and it might any day. Just give a man an imagination, inclination to give it rein and a mind that will feed on dreams and as I said at the first, it's the easiest thing in the world to become a crank.

ABOUT HUSBANDS.

One Woman Who Holds the Opinion that They Lack Intelligence. Buffalo Express.

The married women of the church on the corner were holding a sesion at the house of the minister. They had come to lay out plans for the work of the sewing society next winter, but somehow the conversation had drifted around to the subject of husbands, and Mrs. Longwed had the floor. "Men are natural-born fools," she said.
"There is no getting around it. They may
be good at business, and all that, but just as sure as you want them to do a certain thing they will do exactly the opposite. If you tell a man not to say anything about something he will wait until you have your house full of company and blurt out a remark that will mortify you 'most to death. know. I've been married twenty years. "Now, let me tell you an instance. My husband has had coffee at his dinner every day since we began housekeeping. I can't remember the time when he hasn't had from one to three cups. I always make it myself, too, for he likes it strong, and the cook's doesn't suit him. The other day he walked into the house with a friend whom he had brought to dinner. Of course, he hadn't told me anything about it. I went out into the kitchen and superintended the cooking of the dinner, and when the time came for making the coffee I found that I had only enough to make one cup. I was in a quandary, for I knew that he would have to have his coffee, and I didn't have enough to make two cups, nor was there time to send to the grocery and get more. So I went into the parlor and managed to speak to him privately. I explained the situation to him carefully and told him that I would make his cup and place it beside his plate. Then I would make tea for his guest and myself, and, if he said nothing, I thought I could get along.

"He promised faithfully, and I made his cup of coffee and placed it beside his plate. Then I went in and announced dinner. He and his guest came out and we all sat down. He saw the cup of coffee there beside his plate, and looked at it as if he had never seen anything of the kind before. Then, before I could stave him off, he blurted out in the most surprised way: 'Why, you've been making coffee, haven't you?' From his tone of voice one would imagine that he had never had a cup of coffee in his life, and for twenty years I know he has had it every day. Talk about intelligence in men! I've known puppy dogs that knew more than any man I ever saw."

One Man's Hobby. Philadelphia Record.

A retired old bachelor of this city-one who, like Abou Ben Adhim, loves his fellow-men-has for years past been engaged in an earnest propaganda of his views concerning children's backs. With a chart of the spinal column in his pocket he calls on the head of a family, and, after introducing himself, proceeds to show the dangers to children's health from certain kinds of exercise which are apt to cause shock to the vertebra, especially if indulged in under a certain age. Jumping the rope and tumbling in bed are particularly reprehended. With the aid of the chart he more fully indicates the danger. The head of the fam-

History Vs. Common Sense. Texas Siftings.

his kindness.

Teacher-What kind of hair did the anclent Britons have? Tommy-Long blond hair.

A MYSTERY RECALLED

Disappearance of a Famous Gainsborough Picture Explained.

Painting of the Celebrated Beauty. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, That Sold for 10,100 Pounds.

Pall Mall Budgett. We are at length able to throw some light upon the mystery of the century and to announce news concerning Gainsborough's celebrated picture of Georgiana, witty electioneering Duchess to whose fascination Walpole and other contemporary writers paid such lavish tributes. For seventeen years now has the most impenetrable darkness surrounded this painttheft of it nearly twenty years ago.

The picture had been bought from a Mrs. Magennis in 1839 by a picture restorer named Bently. He gave £50 for it, and doubtless patted himself cordially on the back when he disposed of it for 60 guineas to Mr. Winn Ellis. It was as part of the latter's famous collections that, on May 6, 1876, it was put up for auction at Christie's. At this time there were those who impugned its genuineness as a Gainsborough. The style, they maintained, was less light and airy than was to be expected in a genuine example; while in the voluptuousness of the figure and the extreme redness of the lips they found Gainsborough's characteristic refinement wanting. There was, however, a marvelous battle for it at the sale. The then Earl of Dudley ran it up to £10,000, but even at that immense figure could not shake off the persistent agent of Messrs. Agnew, who secured the picture for £10,100-the largest price ever paid for

a picture at Christie's. Messrs. Agnew placed it in their galleries at 39 Bond street on exhibition and London was in a furor over the picture. It wellthe diamonds that were intended for his | nigh monopolized the conversation of the sweetheart in the old country, but these day and at most of the public ceremonials the model which the painting provided. Suddealy, while the interest in the work was eve on, all to be his - when he got the at its height, it vanished. On the night of the 24th of May, eighteen days after it came into Messrs. Agnews' possession, it was as usual left safely at 11 at night in its place on the walls of the gallery. A watchman slept on the premises and was not disturbed during the night; but at 7 o'clock the next morning chisel marks were found on the window-frame of the gallery and the picture had disappeared. It had been cut from its frame and stolen.

The Scotland-yard police were immediately acquainted with the robbery. Superintendent Williamson himself undertook the charge of the investigation. Messrs. Agnew promptly offered a reward of f1,000 for the recovery of their treasure, but their f1,000 went begging, for a claimant it could not find. The most extraordinary conjectures were hazarded in the attempts of the public to find an explanation of the matter and rumor even suggested that Messrs Agnew, finding that the suspicions about the genuineness of the work were only two well grounded, put the picture into the fire in sheer disgust and fury and started the story of the theft to stop the additional mortification that would be occasioned to them by any publicity of the way in which

they had been victimized. This was one of the many rumors which formed the fuel for the burning excitement of the public over the occurrence, but as a matter of fact there was, of course, no touth in any statement other than that the picture was stolen from Messrs. Agnew's galleries on the night of May 24. The f1,000 reward tempted somebody, as years went on, to negotiate mysteriously with Messrs. Agnew, but the anonymity and the secrecy which was necessarily preserved prevented Messrs. Agnew from satisfying themselves of the genuineness of the negotiations, which were consequently barren of any result. That was many years ago, and the fate of the Gainsborough picture threatened to remain for all time as speculative as the identity of the author of the "Letters of Junius," or "The Man in the Iron

STORY OF THE MASKED MAN. But a man in a sackcloth mask has made a revelation about this portrait of the beauteous Georgiana. A prisoner in the Prison de Louvain, wearing the mask which in Belgian gaols is the penal badge, has been interviewed by an emissary of the Pall Mall Budget, to whom the prisoner confessed that it was he who broke into Messrs. Agnew's on that memorable night and stole the picture. He carried it to his house in St. John's Wood in the hope, of course, of getting ransom for it without risk cor of disposing of it by one of the many channels with which the professional criminal is familiar.

But his negotiations for ransom with

Messrs. Agnew were too covert to bear

fruit and a picture of this sort, unlike the

swag which the melting-pot can instantly render unidentifiable, could not be brought to any market without the risk of immediate detection. The thief thus found himself the possessor of a fortune which he could not realize, an Aladdin's lamp which he knew not how to employ, a storehouse of wealth to which he could not get the "open sesame!" This had not been his first robbery and there was nothing for him to do but to go on robbing, and to ke care next time t ties more easily realizable. Another boldly planned and daringly executed felony put him in possession of £60,000, and with this capital he embarked upon a sea of extravagance and gayety, concealing the Gainsborough picture like the man who locks up unquoted shares. Taking an ext pensive house in Piccadilly and furnishing It with that taste which he has acquired by his frequent visits to the mansions of the wealthy in the practice of his profes-sion as a burglar, he kept his carriage and pairs, received much company, and organized nice, cozy little steam launch parties for river picnics, his favorite diversion. He was of American birth, and in those days was about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, and had had his taste for launch and navigation left to him as a legacy from his early days before the mast. Every now and then the picture, buried beneath some heap of rubbish, would rise up in his memory and cause him severe qualms, for the possession of it was a standing menace to his safety. He considered various plans for its disposal. The most feasible scheme was this: To have another picture painted over the

Gainsborough, to put it in a sale, to buy it and then to discover in the course of cleaning that he had, while apparently purchasing the mediocre old landscape, actually acquired the missing Gainsborough. But this scheme predicated a trusty accomplice or two, and he could not find any one with whom he cared to share his guilty secret So he tried to forget the picture's existence, willing to neglect it yet loath to destroy anything so potentially valuable. The name of this scoundrel was Adam Wirth. He was none other than the celebrated thief who has earned for himself the proud title of "Le Brigand Internationale." body ever dreamed of his connection with the robbery of the Gainsborough picture. He has confessed with a certain amount of circumstantiality and had promised to suplement the information already given with further facts, which may enable us at no distant date to say whether or not the confession is a genuine one.

EFFEMINATION OF MEN. The Prize Ring a Public Benefit Under

Right Conditions. Prof. E. D. Cope, in the Open Court.

Some of our State legislation is calculated to promote effeminacy. I refer especially to the laws which forbid public boxing matches. It is the associations now attending these events that render them obnoxious to the orderly members of society, and not the boxing. The mental and physical training which this art requires are of the greatest possible value to a man and should be encouraged, instead of condemned, as is now the fashion. The prevailing expression at least, on this subject, shows how widely the effeminisation of man has extended in this country. The supposition that physical courage should not be developed and exercised is preposterous. The sentimentality that grieves over the wounds of the contestants, while the latter are willing or anxious to receive them, is greatly misplaced. The men who stand before each other in the arena are there voluntarily to give and to take; and they do so without malice as a general rule. Of course, it is impossible for an effeminate man, as it is for a woman, to understand how a man can receive blows without beily, perceiving that his visitor is not ex- | coming angry. But a cool head is essential actly a crank, or a quack doctor with a to success in all conflicts, and the training which develops this trait, which is nascent, specific to sell, invariably thanks him for if not well developed in most men, is of great value to them.

It is true that the most conspicuous prize fighters are not members of the educated classes, and are frequently men of inferior type. Are we to infer from this that physical and mental courage are lost to man as he advances in culture? If so, we have Teacher-No; the ancient Britons must a sad prospect before us as a race. But such a result is not necessary. The best

type of men will not appear in the prize ring as it is at present conducted, nor does he wish to become a law breaker. As it is the reform of the prize ring is an urgent necessity, but not its abolition. The first step in this direction is the suppression of betting on the result. This would daprive the sport of most of the charm which it possesses for the victous classes. In order to prevent this practice special police or deputies might be employed, or a commission to superintend sports of all descriptions, including horse racing, might be ap-pointed by a court. The importance of athletic training of both man and horses is sufficient to render it a proper subject of rational, and not irrational, legislation. Such a commission or commissioner might also act as dramatic critic, so that useful and not injurious plays might be presented on the boards of our theaters. In other words, we would suggest that each State have in its employ a man whose office should be censor of public amusements. Such an office and its functions will sound rather paternal to some ears, but we are find-Duchess of Devonshire, the beautiful and | ing out in this country that mob rule is more tyrannical than paternalism; as witness the absurd laws that now stand in the way of the popular sport of boxing, on the one hand, and the perfect freedom to produce any kind of corrupting play in the theater on the other. Witness also the freedom to become intoxicated, on the one ing, the career of which had been so re- | hand, and the refusal to allow cheap mumarkable, even prior to the sensational sical concerts, which prevent drinking, in saloons, on the other.

The popularity of athletic sports at the present time will prove most useful to us as a race. The time has, however, not yet ardispensed with. If we must have selfdefense, that kind which avoids the use of mortal weapons is to be preferred. How much more manly is the British defense with the fist than the knife of the Latin, or the pistol of the American. Defense is accomplished, and, perhaps, punishment in-flicted, but life is not lost. Training in boxing is in the interest of humanity, and those who wish to see the pistol abolished in this country should encourage it. The increase in crime against the person, of late years, probably due to the immigration of the worst classes of Europe, shows that we cannot yet do without self-defense. These remarks are apropos of the recent arrest under the laws of Indiana of certain well-known pugilistic athletes, and the obstruction to exhibitions of boxing raised in California and elsewhere. In Philadel-phia a recent exhibition of sparring by Mitchell attracted a respectable audience, which crowded the large Academy of Music. The authorities made some feeble efforts to prevent the exhibition, in conformity with the law, but wisely refrained from extreme measures. I leave to the imagination of my readers what would be the effect of woman suffrage on the situa-

A RESPECTFUL TYRANT.

Discharge of a Disagreeable Duty by a Faithful Servant.

Beaumarchais, a famous French author, had a servant, Antoine by name, who had been long in his service, and against whose tyranny he seldom ventured to rebel. One evening in his old age the great man was engaged in a game of chess, when Antoine entered and said, somewhat sharply but respectfully:

"Monsieur, it is 10 b'clock." "Very well, Antoine," the master answered, "but let me finish this game." "If you don't come now, monsieur, you will be tired to-morrow morning." "Oh, no, I think not, Antoine.

"And being tired you will not want to get up. "Oh, yes, Antoine, I shall get up." "No, monsleur, you will not get up."

"All right, Antoine; I will go in a few mo-"And if you are not up, monsieur, at the usual time you will derange your whole

"In a minute, in a minute." "And you will have no appetite for breakfast, monsieur." "Come, now, let me finish this game! Can't you see the clock is fast?"

"But the clock is slow, monsieur." "I tell you it is fast!" "The clock is slow, monsieur." "Now now! The game is almost done, and then-"But if the game were almost done you would not have so many pawns left, mon-

"Antoine, I should have been done aiready if you had let me alone.' "But I shall not let you alone, monsieur." "I tell you I shall finish the game. Get

out. Antoine!" "We will get out together, monsieur." "Antoine, I'm not a baby! "You do not cry, monsieur. Apart from that there is not much difference.' The dialogue went on in this way for some time. Beaumarchais, shrugging his shoulders, moved a pawn on the chess board, and then Antoine, bowing very low and with a great outward show of respect

tipped it over, dumping the chessmen in a heap on the floor. Beaumarchais was on the point of flying into a violent rage, but at the sight of his valet, who stood by wearing an air of sweet humility joined with the consciousness of duty nobly done, he burst into a loud fit of laughter and suffered himself to be led home and put to bed. The very next morning Beaumarchais was found dead in bed. Whether or not the excitement of this mild controversy with his valet hastened his death is not

known. Antoine, at any rate, was sure

that he had done his duty, and it is quite

possible that his care of the old gentleman

to the company, seized the board and

had already prolonged his life. Hallot Alsop Borrowe's Brain

New York Recorder. The "hero" of the Coleman Drayton scandal always was believed to have more money than brains, and his worldly assets were found to be below four dollars. That is the cranial value of most scandal makers.

The Mexican Free-Coinage Cure. New York World. A short residence in Mexico has entirely

cured Hon. Isaac P. Gray of the free-coinage-of-silver idea. The Mexican mission might be made to serve as an asylum for some other statesmen who need treatment Miss Gertrude Field's Death. Miss Gertrude Field, daughter of Dr. M.

A. Field, died at her home, No. 318 East St. Clair street, at 1:15 Friday morning, of typhoid fever. Two weeks ago she was bridesmaid at the marriage of Miss Ora Yountz and Mr. Oliver Isensee. There she contracted a severe cold, and on the Sunday following was compelled to take to her bed. Her decline was rapid. She belonged to the sophomore class at Butler University. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the Third Christian Church, corner of Ash street and Home avenue.

Morton Memorial Service.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, in Roberts

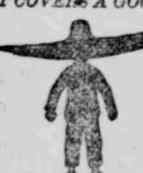
Park Church, the Morton memorial service will be held. The opening remarks will be made by Department Adjutant-general R. M. Smock, president of the day. After the invocation by Rev. D. R. Lucas, the Glee Club will sing. An address will then be made by Hon. W. D. Foulke. There will be reminiscences told by Col. W. R. Holloway and other songs by the Glee Club before the benediction.

Robbed a Pensioner.

A girl giving her name as Nellie Jackson was slated at the police station last night for petit larceny. She was arrested at the instance of an old soldier, who claims that she robbed him of \$20. The girl denies the charge, and says that another girl took the money and left early last night for Chicago.

Maniae at Large.

Ernest Whiteman, a patient in the Central Hospital for Insane, escaped about 6 o'clock p. m., yesterday, and has not yet been found. He is about thirty years old, and has the reputation of being a bad man when at large.



IT COVERS A GOOD DEAL OF GROUND -Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And when you hear that it cures so many diseases, perhaps you think "it's too good to be true." But it's only reasonable. As a blood-

cleauser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing like the "Discovery" is known to medical science. The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guaranteed

remedy. In Dyspepsia, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases -if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The worse your Catarrh, the more you need Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its proprieters offer \$500 cash for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot